

## [George Dunn]

S241 - Sal DUP

### FORM A Circumstances of Interview

NAME OF WORKER George Hartman ADDRESS 2438 W. Lincoln, Nebr.

DATE November 16, 1938 SUBJECT Folklore

1. Name and address of informant George Dunn, DeWitt, Nebr.
2. Date and time of interview November 16
3. Place of interview 2438 W. St. Lincoln, Nebr.
4. Name and address of person, if any, who put you in touch with informant None—my uncle
5. Name and address of person, if any, accompanying you  
None
6. Description of room, house, surroundings, etc.

Lives at DeWitt C15 - 2/27/41 - Nebraska

### FORM B Personal History of Informant

NAME OF WORKER George Hartman ADDRESS 3638 W., Lincoln, Nebr.

DATE November 16, 1938 SUBJECT Folklore

## Library of Congress

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INFORMANT George Dunn, DeWitt, Nebraska.

1. Ancestry Scotch-Irish

2. Place and date of birth Gage county, 1866

3. Family Wife

4. Places lived in, with dates

Nebraska

5. Education, with dates

Primary

6. Occupations and accomplishments, with dates

Farmer——storekeeper

7. Special skills and interests

Raising dogs

8. Community and religious activities

None

9. Description of informant

Tall, gaunt but hardy.

10. Other points gained in interview

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### FORM C Text of Interview (Unedited)

Beginning about 1871 we lived in Beatrice. The Indians did lots of business trading buffalo robes for merchandise. Companies back east bought these hides for about seven to twelve dollars each. Prairie chickens sold for twenty-five cents each.

Indians trapped along the Blue river and Turkey creek trapping coons, muskrats, beaver, etc., the Indians selling the hides to us in exchange for merchandise.

The Texas people would herd cattle and drive them through Nebraska, selling a few to each farmer to break in.

We would go to Marysville, Kansas for our milling.

Corn in those early days we worth about ten cents a bushel.

Shows would come and stop giving a free show and then selling herb medicines. They would give a lecture on the herbs and then would sell the stuff. They would guarantee the medicine or give the money back. Of course, they would soon be out of town so the people never got their money back.

DeWitt once had a fire which burned half the town. This was in [?]. The town was built up again. DeWitt at this time was a progressive little town and a fire of this kind was a tragedy.

The state militia started because of Indian scares.

The Sioux and Pawnee indians were deadly enemies. The last big fight between the two tribes happened in 1873.

The steers the Texans drove up through Nebraska were used as work animals. They were some trouble to break although causing the farmer no end of grievance.

Mr. Dunn gave me this jingle as hummed long ago.— The crops are burned low The heat is unbearable— The people don't know what to do An Grandpap's leanin' on the hoe. One year 'tis the hoppers— Next years th' danged heat Always somethin's got us beat An Grandpap's leanin' on the hoe. It it ain't the hoppers or heat It's probably the mortgage — But my wife is sweet An Grandpap's leanin 'on the hoe. Tis' life of us livin' in Nebraska Working all day in the sun Doin' the best to get our work done An Grandpap's leanin' on the hoe.